

# History of Upper Provo River = Above Deer Creek Dam & Reservoir

11/2/11  
Spharano River = Apore Deer Creek Dam & Reservoir

# Mt Baldy to Hailstone Bibliography:

1. Roy Lambert: "High Uintah Hi"	8. Copies of Minutes of High Water Canal Co
2. DUP History: "Echoes of Yesterday" Centennial History 1949	9. HBUM = Dup History of Wasatch Co 1963
3. Utah Fish & Game Maps & Pamphlets Nos. 63-4 Revision #1 = Vincent, Gates, Regenthal 63-5 " " " " 64-9 " " Gates & Regenthal	10. 3rd Ward History - 1987
	11. Green - DeSt Jeor Genealogy Book
	12. Letters written to Wendell & Zina Duke
	13. "Thomas Rhoads - Wealthiest Mormon Goldminer" - by Professor J Kenneth Davies 1980
4. Hubert Howe Bancroft: "History of Utah," 1540-1887 published 1890 by The History Co of San Francisco Calif. pp 18-35	
5. Atlas of Utah by Weber State University (Prov. Public Library)	
6. Articles from Provo Herald, & Wave, Des News	
7. Interviews - Bsp Ervin Anderson Phillip Moon " Calvin Giles Grace Lemon Mrs Thomas Graham (Vern) Morlan Van Tassell	

三  
五  
二  
一  
〇  
九

1990

222

[illegible][illegible]

10  
 9  
 8  
 7  
 6  
 5  
 4  
 3  
 2  
 1

[illegible]

1000

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*) is the primary photosynthetic pigment in most plants and algae. It is a green pigment that absorbs light energy in the blue and red regions of the visible spectrum. Chl *a* is essential for the light-dependent reactions of photosynthesis, where it converts light energy into chemical energy.

2. *Chlorophyll b* (Chl *b*) is an accessory pigment found in green plants and algae. It is a yellow-green pigment that absorbs light energy in the blue and orange-red regions of the visible spectrum. Chl *b* transfers the absorbed energy to Chl *a* for use in photosynthesis.

3. *Carotenoids* are a group of pigments that include carotenes and xanthophylls. They are responsible for the yellow, orange, and red colors seen in autumn foliage. Carotenoids absorb light energy in the blue and green regions of the visible spectrum and transfer the energy to Chl *a*. They also play a role in protecting the photosynthetic apparatus from damage by reactive oxygen species.

4. *Xanthophylls* are a subclass of carotenoids that are yellow in color. They are involved in the light-harvesting process and the dissipation of excess light energy as heat, a process known as non-photochemical quenching. This helps to prevent damage to the photosynthetic apparatus under high light conditions.

5. *Anthocyanins* are water-soluble pigments that are responsible for the red, purple, and blue colors in many plants. They are not directly involved in photosynthesis but can play a role in protecting the plant from environmental stress, such as UV radiation and herbivory.

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension on the transformation efficiency of *Agrobacterium* strains.